

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A severe storm of wind, rain and hail, passed over Central and Northern Iowa on the 21st, doing great damage. At Pomeroy, Storm Lake, Rippey, Wall Lake, and other places along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, many buildings were blown down and the inmates killed or injured. The force of the storm was terrific, destroying fences, uprooting trees, overturning corncribs, etc. Horses and cattle were picked up and carried a considerable distance. The track of the storm was half a mile to a mile and a half wide.

Three negro murderers, Jackson Edwards, Alexander Brown and Wesley Turner, were hanged in the town of Franklin, Parish of St. Mary, Louisiana, on the 22d, in the presence of 6,000 people, mostly colored.

Capt. Fortley, a planter, two brothers named Moran, and another man, name unknown, were drowned in Bolivar County, Miss., on the 18th, while employed in repairing a levee.

A Manchester (Eng.) telegram of the 22d says that from 80,000 to 90,000 operatives are engaged in the strike in Lancashire. At Preston the strike is ended, the spinners having resolved to go to work on the best terms obtainable.

A Bismarck special to the St. Paul Pioneer-Press transmits an account of three distinct shocks of earthquake at Glendove, on the Yellowstone, on the 15th. They occurred at intervals of half an hour. The ground opened for a distance of 500 yards, with a stifling smell of sulphur. The crevice revealed a coal vein five feet thick.

The Erie Railway was sold in New York City on the 24th, under the foreclosure suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. It was purchased for \$6,000,000 by ex-Gov. Morgan and others, acting as trustees for English bondholders.

The recent Iowa cyclone did greater damage than was at first reported. In the vicinity of Wall Lake hardly a house or fence escaped injury. The Catholic Church at Carroll was completely demolished. The house of Daniel Lietz was blown down, and a child, torn from its mother's arms by the wind, was found in a marsh east of the house, while Mrs. Lietz was found half a mile west. The ground was strewn with dismembered and dead ducks, geese, etc. Many head of cattle were killed. Peter Anderson's house, barn, and granary, well stocked, were demolished, and not a thing of value left on the place. A number of other barns and houses were also destroyed in the same vicinity. Heavy loss of property and life is reported at a Swedish settlement in Crawford County, but particulars are wanting. Wm. Hollen, while trying to drive cattle from his barn, was borne up into the air with barn and cattle and has not been seen since. A boy, last seen driving cattle home, has also mysteriously disappeared. Wm. Beach and two sons, near Sac City, were killed; Peter Lampman, near Ida City, was instantly killed. In the same locality 10 houses were destroyed and five persons killed and 10 wounded.

Up to the 25th the Syndicate had taken \$15,000,000 of the 4 1-2 per cent. bonds under their recent contract.

The Windsor Hotel, at Coburg, Ontario, burned to the ground on the morning of the 25th. The front wall fell outward, burying a number of firemen in the ruins, four of whom were killed.

Dr. R. P. Grayson and wife were recently murdered in Anderson County, Texas.

John Runk was hanged at San Francisco on the 26th for the murder of Policeman Coots about one year ago.

Newburyport, Mass., is excited over the recent discovery of a fraudulent or forged issue of stock of the Newburyport and Amesbury Horse Railroad Company. The amount of the fictitious paper in existence, or when or by whom issued, is not known.

H. J. Jewett has been elected President of the reorganized Erie Railway Company, the name of which is to be changed to New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.

A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., says J. B. Weeks, keeper of a drinking-saloon, just before his death a few days ago, confessed to the murder and robbery of five persons.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialistic Labor party are out in a card denying that any branch or section of that party is supplied with arms or undergoing military drill in Chicago or elsewhere as charged in recent dispatches from Chicago. They claim their organization to be purely political.

A valuable deposit of phosphate of lime has been discovered near Wakeeney, Kansas, on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It is very valuable for fertilizing purposes.

It was reported from San Francisco, on the 27th, that Russian privateers were being fitted out at that port to prey upon English commerce in the event of war being declared. A Russian corvette is now lying there, prepared for instant action.

A boiler in Strong's Foundry, Hammond Lane, Dublin, exploded on the 27th. Fifteen persons were killed and 12 injured.

The Detroit Free Press establishment was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 25th, caused by an explosion of a gas main leading into the building. With the exception of the basement floor, containing the presses and appurtenances, the building and contents are a total loss. There was \$42,000 insurance on the establishment. Estimated loss, about \$50,000.

Fritz Meyers, a notorious horse-thief, was taken from the jail at Belleville, Repub-

lic County, Kansas, on the night of the 27th and hanged by a mob of about 40 men, armed and masked.

About 11 o'clock on the night of the 28th, three masked men entered the Post-office at Marshall, Texas, and presenting their revolvers at the Postmaster, ordered him to open his safe, which he did. The robbers took about \$1,500, but in their haste overlooked a package containing \$800.

A Galveston News special reports another mail carrier killed by Indians, between Forts Davis and Stockton, on the 28th, being the sixth person killed in that vicinity during 10 days. A train from Fort Davis, which arrived at Fort Stanton, was attacked by Indians near Borella Springs. The mountains are reported full of Indians.

August and Hannah Grisler, an aged couple who lived near Youngsville, Sullivan County, N. Y., have been found horribly mutilated and dead in the house of the latter. They had been separated some time, and it is thought August killed his wife and then himself.

Victoria in Public.

The Queen has of late been pleased to show herself more than her wont to her "faithful subjects," and the sight of the "Queen's horses and the Queen's men" in the parks and drives of the fashionable quarters is clearly a most enjoyable treat to those whose optics for so long a period have been deprived from beholding that august personage, the Empress of India. This is the first time since the death of her husband that Queen Victoria has appeared much in public, and the "upper ten" and the "great unwashed" of the metropolis enjoy it each in their own fashion.

A stranger on the streets would soon be aware of the approach of the Queen's carriage. If you are promenading Piccadilly on an afternoon, suddenly you may see a few "bobbies," as the London policemen are cacophonously dubbed by the little street gamins, advance in the roadway and with digital signs clear the course somewhat. The *flâneurs* of Bond Street, the butcher and baker on their rounds, the beggar and inevitable small boy, all stop and gather on the curbstones to salute and gaze on imperial majesty. Presently magnificently dressed outriders in scarlet coats, neat breeches and cockaded hats, with a broad band of erape on the left arm, still indicative of the Queen's mourning for her husband, appear in sight, gaily careening along. These are followed by a detachment of Horse Guards, who cut a splendid figure with their burnished breastplates and helmets with waving plumes, swords drawn, and their prancing steeds, proudly conscious of their high dignity, covered with gorgeous trappings, make a *tout ensemble* specially attractive to the eye. More scarlet liveried outriders follow, and then the open carriage of royalty, drawn by four of the most superb specimens of the equine race. Two of them are led by postillions. There is no doubt of the popularity of the Queen with the masses of her subjects; but the "lady of the land" is *par excellence* Alexandra, Princess of Wales. —London Letter.

A California Snake Story.

The periodical sea-serpent stories which go the rounds of the press are no doubt to a great extent fictitious. Occasionally notices are seen of huge land-serpents, which, after a hot encounter with the finder, usually hide themselves to their holes, and are never captured. About a year since a very large snake was said to have been seen in the hills back of the town of Martinez. We have no thrilling story to relate, but only desire to record the fact that T. O. Carter and Daniel Cleaves, residents of Antioch, and gentlemen well known in the county, while riding horseback in the Diablo Hills, near Round Valley, last Tuesday, were made to realize that something unusual lay in the path they were pursuing by the peculiar action of their steeds, which suddenly refused to go forward, and nearly unseated their riders. A moment's investigation of the cause revealed to them the fact that a monster snake lay in a semi-dormant state a few feet ahead of them. Scarcely believing their eyes did not deceive them, Carter, who had a shot-gun, emptied the contents of both barrels, aiming at the head of the serpent, which straightened itself in the throes of death. When assured that life was extinct, Cleaves measured the snake with a carpenter's rule, and found its length to be 31 feet. The body was from three to four inches in diameter. The snake was of a greenish color, and had apparently just shed his winter coat. The fact that so large a member of the snake species should exist in our county seems almost incredible, yet Messrs. Carter and Cleaves both vouch for the accuracy of the measurement, and assure us the length above given is without exaggeration. —Antioch (Cal.) Ledger.

Do not stupefy your baby with Opium or Morphia mixtures, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which is always safe and reliable and never disappoints. 25c.

HERE AND THERE.

AN army of bluejays defeated an army of sparrows at Dubuque, the other day, and made them fly.

CONTRIBUTORS will take notice that we have already more spring poetry than we need. What we want is a liniment that is a dead certainty on rheumatism. —Rome Sentinel.

Mrs. MARY CUMMINGS is 110 years of age. She live at Beloit, Wis., and recently joined in a reel at a country dance. She rides horseback, smokes, and knits and sews without the aid of spectacles.

THEY have passed an act in British Guiana by which any one killing or selling birds with fine plumage will be heavily fined. There would soon have been no handsome birds left at the rate they were going.

THE original seal with which President Washington authenticated his private and state papers is owned by Mr. Bushrod D. Washington, of Watseka, Ill. It is supposed to be the seal impressed upon the death-warrant of Maj. Andre.

In Sweden, 1,500,000 persons—about one-half the population—annually consume 140 to 170 pints of spirits each. By their indulgence in strong drink the Swedes have deteriorated in stature and physical strength; new diseases have appeared, and old ones have increased fearfully.

CINCINNATI is proud of her big organ. The papers had immense pictures of it and long articles descriptive thereof. Boston used to have the champion music-box, but it must give place to the West hereafter. The Cincinnati organ is 30 feet deep, 50 feet wide, 60 feet high, and has 6,287 pipes.

PUTTING out a fire is a queer job to let out on contract, but it has been done in the case of the burning coal mine near Pittsburgh. The fire has been raging for two months, and the contractor is to get \$35,000 if he extinguishes it before it does a certain amount of damage. His plan is to dig a deep trench and fill it with stones, thus making a barrier.

JUAN GONZALES, a Mexican near Ft. Concho, Texas, is said to be the champion lassoer of the world. He throws a lasso 225 feet in length with the precision of a skilled marksman firing a rifle ball. He recently lassoed a wild bull and was dragged by the animal a distance of four miles, and, strange to say, escaped with only a few bruises.

PROF. BUTLER, of the Female College of Pittsburgh, kissed one of the pupils, was reported to the trustees, and dismissed. The Board finally thought better of it, and were about to restore him, when the girls marched before them in a body and quietly informed them that they would leave the college if Butler was reinstated. That settled the case.

THE beautiful orange groves of Los Angeles, California, are in danger. The *Express* of that place says that a destructive red bug has made its appearance on the trees, eating the leaves away, to their damage, and it may be, unless the ravages are stayed, to their ultimate destruction. The piratical insect must have been introduced into Los Angeles from Florida, as it was never known there before.

REV. DR. JOSEPH WILD, pastor of the Elm Place Congregational Church of Brooklyn, has been preaching sermons Sunday nights for several weeks past to show that the war just over in Europe and the war to come, in which England is to trounce Russia and drive the Turk into Asia, are the working out of Old-Testament prophecies, and that the end is to be the finding of the Ark of the Covenant and the lost standards which were hidden by Jeremiah, and the triumph and glory of the children of Israel, God's chosen people. Dr. Wild has the reputation of being a scholar, and declares that he has spent fifteen years in studying Hebrew, Greek, and Irish history bearing upon this matter.

It has long been known that well burnt brick is the only really fire-proof material. Captain Shaw, head of the London Fire Brigade, writes: "No fireman has ever seen a stone stair escape when subjected to much heat, and no internal wall, supported on iron, can be relied on where there is much heat. At the present moment may be seen at the corner of two streets a new building supported entirely on iron columns without any wall, wood or brick work, reaching to the ground along the whole line of the front. At the ordinary temperature of 600 or 700 degrees Fahr., the whole building must inevitably fall, and such a temperature could easily be created by the combustion of a small quantity of furniture." The conclusion seems to be that brick or iron, covered with brick and plaster, which has been subjected to fire, are the only fire-proof materials really deserving the name.

Labor Schools in Europe.

A remarkable report has lately been published by the University of Cambridge in England on the subject of industrial education. Premising that since workingmen can not come to the University, it is the University's duty to go to them, it proposes to open a course of specific training, not for the so-called liberal professions, or for middlemen of any kind, but for the veritable producers—in other words, for the working class. This design is worthy of an institution which, since the day of the Long Parliament, has been outspoken in the expression of popular sympathies and steadfast in promoting reform.

Since the decay of the old apprentice system, very little has been done for the education of labor. It is plain that the establishments known under the name of ragged schools scarcely belong to the class of industrial seminaries. As their title indicates, these institutions receive the children of poor parents, or orphans, afford them lodging and nourishment, and employ them in various trades. The extreme youth of these children—they graduate, as a rule, at the age of 15—prevents their receiving a substantial technical training. On the other hand, considerable progress has been made in this direction by certain countries on the Continent, and some examples specially worthy of imitation are pointed out in this report.

Industrial schools seem to be quite numerous in the German empire and Austria, in Denmark, Sweden, Holland and Belgium. They are generally known as "apprentices' work-shops," but they combine theoretical with practical instruction, and presuppose graduation from primary schools. In Belgium pupils are admitted from the age of twelve, or even earlier, if they can show the requisite measure of elementary knowledge. The articles made in the shops are sold for the account of those who furnish the raw material, and the latter are indemnified for damage occasioned by unpracticed hands. A point to be noted in the Belgian system is the payment to the pupils of a small stipend, by way of compensation to straitened families dependent to some extent on the earnings of their younger members.

In Holland the most important technical academies for producers are those of Amsterdam. The school for boys, founded in 1861 by the "Society of the Working Classes," is designed to train workmen for those trades which are connected with architecture and ship building. The course of instruction lasts three years, and includes—besides certain studies supplementary of primary acquirements—the elements of metrics, of mechanics and natural history, the art of drawing, the study of tools and materials, carpentry, masonry, the use of the lathe and the forge. The pupils must be at least thirteen years of age, and have received a good elementary education. They are required to pay an annual fee which does not exceed, however, thirteen dollars. There is likewise a training-school for girls in Amsterdam, whose management has been attended with good results, because it has avoided the common error of wasting time on lady-like accomplishments. Special attention is paid to the commercial applications of the art of design, to dressmaking, tailoring, and lace making, and to those branches of knowledge requisite for the preparation and vending of drugs. Girls are admissible at this institution at the age of twelve and pay a fee of \$21.

In Scandinavia and the German empire the apprentice schools differ only in some details of small importance from those above described. We merely note that they are Government institutions, whereas in Vienna, Prague, and throughout Austria the industrial academies were created by private enterprise, although they receive a subsidy from the State. Passing to other countries, we find the idea of technical training for the working classes has been born but meager fruit in Switzerland, although the system of rudimentary instruction is singularly efficient. There exists, it is true, what is known as an Industrial School, where a pupil gains some acquaintance with the theory of the applied sciences, but very little help toward the practical mastery of a given craft or calling. In Italy, too, not much has been accomplished for the professional education of those producers who form the mass of its population.

Notwithstanding many projects brought forward at the epochs of its various revolutions, France, as a nation, has done almost nothing in the way of providing a substitute for the old system of apprenticeship which passed away with the *ancien regime*. She seems to have taken thought for every thing except skilled labor. Her unrivaled assemblage of art, scientific and profes-

sional schools is supplemented by a score of special institutions whose graduates are qualified to direct every species of industrial and agricultural enterprise, and by a number of business colleges framed on the model of the *Ecole Turgot*, whose pupils are fitted for the several branches of foreign and domestic trade. But of schools for workmen the State has none, if except the establishment founded by the Sardinian Government and transferred to France upon the annexation of Savoy and Nice. It is true that a few municipalities have created apprentice schools, but their number is extremely limited. Paris has only one institution of the kind—the apprentice school of the Boulevard de la Villette. This, however, merits special attention because, according to Prot. Stuart of Cambridge University, it presents the most perfect type of an industrial academy. We may add that at his suggestion a fac-simile of it is about to be organized in England.

The single object of this school, first opened in 1873, is to produce intelligent and skillful workmen. The specific callings for which its pupils are trained are those of workers in iron and workers in wood. Boys are admitted between the ages of 13 and 16, after an examination which has regard to orthography, arithmetic, and the metric system. Not only is tuition gratuitous, but deserving students receive once a fortnight a certain compensation for their labor, varying from forty cents to a dollar. The period of apprenticeship is three years. During the first two years a day's labor includes six hours in the workshop and five in the class, while for the last year it means eight hours of practice with tools and three hours of study. Among other judicious features of the plan, we may note that during the first twelvemonth the pupil passes one or two months alternately in each of the specialties taught, so that he can determine which suits his taste, while the directors can observe his aptitudes. Only at the beginning of the second year does the apprentice, with the advice of his parents and teachers, decide upon a given trade, to which thenceforward he devotes himself exclusively.

The creation of this school would have been impracticable during the second Empire, and under the existing regime it has encountered many obstacles. Yet its progress has been remarkable. The number of apprentices, which four years ago was 17, is now nearly 200. But it was the quality of the education conferred which most impressed Prof. Stuart. Two things commonly supposed to be irreconcilable in practice had been effected. In the class which had just completed a three years' course he found each graduate, in the most exacting sense, a skilled workman. Not only this, but he found these apprentices had acquired a general knowledge at least equal to that bestowed by most business colleges, and of a kind far more pertinent to the affairs of life than that demanded by a degree of Bachelor of Arts. In other words, the young workman had gone forth from this admirable school at once a producer and a citizen.

A Louisville Fashion Note.

Some of the pretty girls, with their glove-fitting walking-dresses, look as if they were fed upon canary bird seed, and three seeds made a meal. Their dresses fit 'em so tight that if they were to eat a cracker they couldn't wear 'em. Why, some of 'em go hungry a week before they venture out, so that they can wear their dresses to the matinee, and up and down Fourth Street without giving 'em cramps. They are tighter than their skins. They can sit down in their skins, but they can't in a walking-dress. Some of them look like perambulating flour barrels, with a head sticking out of one end of 'em and feet at the other. They make a lean girl look thin, and make a fat one look like she's liable to bust at any moment. We admire, and always will, a neatly made, well fitting, respectably lengthened walking-dress. We think they are beautiful when modestly worn, but we think some of the pretty girls carry the fashion to extremes, and overdo the thing; and they subject themselves to common remarks by the corner loafers and blackguards as they pass. Ah, girls, we love you; the older we get the prettier you grow, and we advise you to wear your pretty walking-dresses within the bounds of genteel modesty, and you'll win the admiration of all true gentlemen, and the respect of all mankind. —Courier-Journal.

ABOUT 60 miles from Seattle, W. T., is a beautiful body of water which the Indians call Enium Claw Chuck, or Devil's Lake. They will not venture within five miles of it, because a large number of Indians were once killed there in a thunder-storm.